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12345

prever-ship (sor vi'vor ship'), n. 1. the state of being a survivor. 2. Law a right of a person to property thing death of another having a joint interest in the man of more than two joint tennents, the property passes another survivors. [1815-25; survivors + -snip]

psurvivor syn'drome. Prochiatry a characteristic grap of symptoma, including recurrent images of death, the portion persistent anxiety, and emotional numbness, couring in survivors of disaster. Cf. survivor guite. copression

yar. of sub- before c. p. t susceptible.

55-5 (550-50, -53), n. a ruined city in W Iran: the capi-il of ancient Elam; palaces of Darius and Artaxerxes I; the containing the Code of Hammurabi discovered bets. Biblical name, Shushum.

SP-SSI (800/238), n. n female given name, form of Su-sems or Susannah.

series (see zan'e), n. 1. a book of the Apocrypha, sestiming the 13th chapter of Daniel in the Housy Shie. 2. Also, Su-san'nah, a famale given name: from Hebrew word meaning "lily."

SENSIMA (550 zan'), r. a female given name, form of country or Susannah.

susceptance (so septons), n. Elect the imaginary component of admittance, equal to the quotient of the seguive of the reactance divided by the sum of the squares of the reactance and resistance. Symbol: B 1905-10; SUSCEPT(BILITY) + -ANCE

pob-10: auscept(Billty) + -ancel insceptibility (so sop'te bil') tis), n., pl. -tise. 1. the or character of being susceptible: susceptibility to discose 2. capacity for receiving mental or moral insceptibilities, capacities for emotionally affected. 3. susceptibilities ore enaity wounded. 4. Elect. 8. Seconditions or enaity wounded. 4. Elect. 8. Seconditions or enaity wounded. 4. Elect. 8. Seconditions or enaity and the secondition of the s

-Syn. 2. See somethilly.

specep-th-ble (so sep'to bal), adj. 1. admitting or capable of some specified treatment susceptible of a high
polish; susceptible to various interpretations. 2. accessible or especially liable or subject to some influence,
and, agency, etc.: susceptible to coldar susceptible to
fattery. 3. capable of being affected emotionally; impreminable. [1569-1669; < IL susceptible, equiv. to
susception), ptp. of suscipers to take up, support (susps- +-cep-, comb form of copers to take, captus, the
up ptp. suffix) + .ibitis *18LE| —sus-cep* thebe-ness,
s.—sus-cup* th-bly, adu.

sus-captible (so septiv), adi. 1 recentive 2 min-

sup-cap-tive (as sep-tiv), adj. 1. rereptive. 2. sus-optible. [1545-65: < LL susceptibus, equiv. to suscep-tive) (see Susceptible) + sivus -tve] — sus-cap-tiv-i-ty (ms'sp tiv'i ie), sus-cap-tiv-ness, n.

Sussitte (855 281/), n. a female given name, form of Sustanta or Suspanish.

Susmas or Susannan.

Sirshi (asor'she), n. Japanese Cookery, cold boiled rice
moistened with rice vinegar, usually shaped into bitesize pleces and topped with raw scaffod (night-krushi) or
farmed into a long seaweed-wrapped roll, often around
size of vegetable or raw lish, and sliced into bite-size
paces (makk-zushi). Cf. sashimi. [1895–1900; < literary

Sural-an (sco-ze on), n. 1. a native or inhabitant of Sura or Susana. 2. Elemite (def. 2). —adj. 3. of or pertaining to Susa or Susiana. (1580-70; Sus(A), Suralana + -tan)

\$\$-\$1-2-112 (255/26 5/20, -02/0), n. Elam.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

So-sie (acc/ze), n. a female given name, form of Su-senne or Susannah. Also, Su/st.

specific (sus-flik), n. 1. a common ground squirrel or spermophile, Spermophilus (Citellus) citellus, of Europe and Asia. 2. the fur of this animal. Also, souslik, 1988-76; c Russ statilh, ORuse susola, skin to Carch, Slovak syzel, Pol susel, Bulg susel ground squirrel, rut, perh. ult. from an imit. v. hane *syz., *sus-whistle, hiss) SU-clov (8009/10f, -1of; Rusz 800/slof), n. Mi-kha-il An-dra-vich (myl knu ysl/ un days/yi vyich), 1902-82, Soviet government official.

Soriet government official.

Impact (u. 33 spekt*; n. sus*pekt; adj. sus*pekt; aespekt*), u.t. I. to believe to be guilty, false, counterset superior, u.t. I. to believe to be guilty, false, counterset in the suspect aperson of marder. 2. to doubt or missured in suspect his motives. 3. to believe to be the case to be likely or probable; surmine: I suspect his knowledge did not amount to much. 4. to have some hint or brekhowings of I think she suspected the surprise.—u.t. 5. to believe something, esp. nomething evil orwang to be the case; have suspicion.—n. 6. a person who is suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, affanse, or the like.—aid. 7. suspected; open to or under suspicion. [1250-1300; ME [adj.] < I. suspecter, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, equiv. to suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime, espective the suspected of a crime, espective the control of the suspected of a crime, espective the control of the suspected of a crime, espected of a crime

Syn. 3. gless, conjecture, suppose.

Syn. 3. gless, conjecture, suppose.

Sis-perid (sa spend/), ut. 1. to hang by attachment to comething shove: to suspend a chandelier from the ceiling. 2. to attach so as to silow free movement: to suspend a door on a hinge. 3. to keep from falling, sinking. Etming a deposit, etc., as if by hanging: to suspend solid forticles in a liquid. 4. to hold or keep undetermined rather from forming or concluding definitely: to suspend sentence on a convicted person. 6. to cause to cease or bring to a stop or stay, usually for a time: to suspend payment. 7. to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect, as a law, rule, privilege, service, or the like: to suspend form service. 8. to debar, usually for a limited time, from the exercise of an office or function or the enjoyment of a privilege: The student was suspended from effool. 8. to keep in a mood or feeling of expectation or becomplateness; keep waiting in suspense: Finish the story, don't suspend us in midder. 10. Music to prolong is note or tone) into the next chord. —v. 1. 1. to come to a stop, usually temporarily; cease from operation for a coloud from < 244 055 0200. at 2/26/02 2/00/42 DM Face.

time. 12. to stop payment, be unable to meet financial obligations. 13. to hang or be suspended, as from another object: The chandelier suspends from the ceiling. 14, to be suspended, as in a liquid, gas, etc. [1260-1300; ME suspender < L suspender to hang up. equiv. to sussub-+ pendere (transit.) to hang (see reno, suspended)—suspended belo, edj.—sus-pendeblette, n.
—5yn. 6. hold up, intermit. See interrupt.

suspend'ed anima'tion, a state of temporary cessa tion of the vital functions. [1810-20]

son of the vital functions. [1810-20]

903-pend-or (as spen'der), n. 1. Ugually, suspenders,
Also called, eac. Brit., braces, adjustable strape or bands
worn over the shoulders with the ends buttoned or
cipped to the waistband of a pair of trousers or a skirt
to support it. 2. Brit. garter. 3. a hanging cable or
chain in a suspension bridge connecting the deck with
the suspension cable or chain. 4. a person or thing that
suspends. [1616-26; 1800-10. Amer. for def. 1; suspens

+ .ex'] —suspensor er-less, adj.

suspend/or bolt/, Brit. See garter belt.

Suspend'er belt', Brit Sce garter belt

Sus-penso (se spens'), n. 1. a state or condition of
mental uncartainty or excitement, as in awaiting a decision or outcome, usually accompanied by a degree of apprehension or nazity. 2. a state of mental indension.

3. undecided or doubtful condition, as of affairs: For a
few days matters hung in suspense. 4. the state or condition of being suspended. (1375-1425; late ME < MI.
suspensum deferment, suspension, uncertainty, u. use of
neut. of L suspense hung up, doubtful, in suspense (pp,
of suspender to hang up, leave undecided), equiv. to
sus-sus-pensus (pend. s. of pendere (trans.) to hang
(see renu) + stus php, suffix, with dt > n)] —suspenses ful, adj.

suspenses are temporarily entered until their final disposition is determined. [1875-80]

Sus-pens-ble (se spens se be), adj. capable of being

pended from cables anchored at their extremities and usually raised on towers. [1815-25]

Suspen/sion points/, Print a series of periods used as an allipsis. Also called breaks. [1916-20]

as an ollipsis. Also called breaks. [1910-20]
SUS-PRIN-SIVB (as spen'aiv), adj. 1. pertaining to or
characterized by suspension. 2. undecided in mind. 3.
pertaining to or characterized by suspense. 4. (of words,
phrases, etc.) characterized by or expressing suspense,
keeping the reader or listener in suspense. 5. having
the effect of suspending the operation of something,
[1540-50]; ML suspensious, equiv. to suspensious (see
SUSPENSE) + .tous .tvs] —sus-penvisive-ty, adv.) + -tous -i n'sive-noss, r.

sus-pen-soid (se spen/soid), n. Physical Chem. a sol having a solid disperse phase. Cf. emulsoid. (1920-25; suspens(ton) + (coll.)old]

SUIS-PAN-SOF (so spen'sar), n. 1. a suspensory ligament, bandage, etc. 2. Bot, a collular structure, developed along with the embryo in seed-bearing plants, that bears the embryo at its apex and by elongation carries the embryo to its food source. [1740-50; < NL suspensor, equiv. to suspend. a of suspendere to suspend + -tor -rob, with di > e]

313-pen-so-ry (so spen'ss rē), n., pl. -ries. adj. —n.
1. a supporting bandage, muscle, ligament, etc. —adj.
2. serving as a suspending the operation
of somothing. [1535-46; < L suspend(us) (see subremes)

suspen'sory lig'ament. Anal, any of several sues that suspend certain organs or parts of the beep, the transperent, delicate web of librous tissue supports the crystalline lene. See diag. under e

[1828-35]
Sus-pi-cion (as spish'sa), n. 1. act of suspecting. 2. the state of mind or feeling of one who suspects Suspicion kept him guads all night long. 3. an instance of suspecting comething or amneone. 4. At the of being suspected: under suspicion, above suspicion. 5. imagination of anything to be the case or to be likely; a vague notion of something. 8. a slight trace, hint, or suggestion: a suspicion of o smile. —u.t. 7. Nonstandard to suspect. [1250-1300; ME < 1. suspicion. (a. of suspicio, equiv. to suspect. (var. s. of suspicere to look from below, suspect.) +-lon-towl
— Syn. 2. doubt, mistrust, misgiving. Suspicion, distributed for the production of the positive tendency to doubt the trustworthiness of appearances and therefore to believe

that one has detected possionium of something unrella-ble, unfavorable, menacing, or the like: to feel suspicion about the honesty of a prominent man. Districts may be a passive want of trust, faith, or reliance in a parson or thing: to feel distrust of one's own ability.

sus-pi-cion-al (as spish's nl), adj. of or pertaining to suspicion. esp. morbid or insane suspicions. [1885-90;

SUSPICION + AL'!
SUSPICION + AL'!
SUSPICION (se spish/se), adj. 1. tending to cause or excite suspicion; questionable: suspicious behavior. 2. inclined to suspect evil; distrustful: a suspicious byrant. 3. full of or feeling suspicion. 4. expressing or indicating suspicion: a suspicious glonce. (1300-50; ME < 1 suspiciosus, equiv. to suspiciosus, equiv. to suspicious. 1. suspect. (see suspicious) - 4. suspiciosus, equiv. to suspicious. —Syn. 1. suspect, dubious, doubtful. 2. mistrustful, wary, disbalieving.

Sus-pi-ra-tion (sus/pe-ra/shen), n. a long, deep sigh.
[1475-85; < L suspiration- (s. of suspiratio), equiv. to
suspirati(us) (ptp. of suspirare to suspirat) + -idn- -ion)

sus-pire (se spir'r), u., -pired -pir-ing. —u.i. 1. to sigh. 2. to breathe. —u.i. 3. to sigh; utter with long, sighing breaths. [1400-50] tax ME < L suspirare, equiv. to su-su-su-+ spirare to breathe]

Sus-que-hart-ria (sus/kwa han/a), n. a river flowing S from central New York through E Ponnsylvania and NE Maryland into Chesapeake Bay. 444 ml. (715 km) long.

Suss. (sus), u.t. Chiefly Brit. Slang, to investigate or figure out (usually fol. by out). [1965-70; earlier, to suspect, a suspect, shortening of suspect.]

SUS-SSY, (sus-)ks), n. 1. a former county in SE England: divided into East Sussex and West Sussex. 2. one of an English breed of red beef cattle. 3. one of an English breed of chickens, ruised chiefly for marketing as reasters. 4. a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy in SE England. See map under Mercia.

Sub'sex span'iel, one of an English breed of short-legged spaniels having a golden liver-colored coat. [1886-60]

legged spaniels having a golden liver-colored coat. [1885-65]

SUS-tain (sa stan'), u.t. 1. to support, hold, or bear up from below; bear the weight of, as a structure. 2. to bear (a burden, charge, etc.). 3. to undergo, experience, or suffer (injury, loss, etc.); endure without giving way or yielding. 4. to keep (a person, the mind, the spirits, otc.) from giving way, as under trial or affiletion. 3. to keep up or keep going, us an action or process: to sustain a conversation. 6. to supply with food, drink, end other necessities of life. 7. to provide for (an institution or the like) by furnishing means or funds. 8. to support (a cause or the like) by aid or approval. 9. to uphold as valid, just, or correct, as a claim or the person making it. The judge sustained the lawyer's objection. 10. to confirm or corroborate, an a statement Further investigation sustained my suspicions. [1250-1300; ME susteli), ner < AF sustein. OF < L sustainers to uphold equiv. to sus-sustain and sustained to uphold. equiv. to sus-sus-sus-sin-solv (sa stan'nid la, smind'-), adu. —sus-tain'solv-law, austain-solv (sa stan'nid la, smind'-), adu. —sus-tain'solv-law, adv. —sus-tain'ment, n. —Syn. 1. carry, See support. 3. bear. 5. maintain.

sus-tained-re-lease (as stand'ri las'), adj. Chem., Pharm. (of a drug or fertilizer) capable of gradual release of an active agent over a period of time, allowing for a sustained effect timed-release; long-acting; prolonged-action; slow-release. [1965-60]

stus-tain-er (so sta'nor), a. 1. a person or thing that sustains. 2. Rocketry. a. any stage of a multistage rocket or guided missile that sustains flight after the burnout of the booster, a. the rocket engine or cluster of engines contained in such a stage. (1350-1400; ME sosteyaere. See sustain, -an')

Sustain'ing pro'gram, a radio or television program without a commercial sponsor. [1930-36, Amer.]

SUS-TB-HRHCB (sus/to none), n. 1. menns of sustaining life; nourishment. 2. means of livelihood. 3. the process of sustaining. 4. the state of being sustained. [1250-1300; ME sustenciance < AF OF sostenance. See sustain. ANCE — Sus/te-nance-less, adj.

SUS-ten-te-tion (sus-ten th'shan), n. 1. maintenance in being or activity; the sustaining of life through vital processes. 2. provision with means or funds for upkeep.

3. means of austaining life: sustanance. [1350-1400 ME < L sustentation- (s. of sustantatio) an upholding, equiv. to sustentatios (ptp. of sustantatio) an upholding, equiv. sustantation + idn - idn - ens/tentario/tonel, adj.—ups-ten-ta-tive (sus-tan th'tiv, as sten/ta tiv), adj.

SUS-ten-tion (so sten ehen), n. 1. the act of gustaining. 2 the state or quality of being sustained. (1966-70; sustaine. (1966-70; sustain. (see Sustain) + -TION, modeled on detain: detain, totain; retaining — sus-ten-tive (so sten-tiv), adj. sus-ti-ne-o a-las (coo tin'e o' a'las Eng. su stin'e-o' a'las), Latin. I sustain the wings motto of the U.S. Air Force.

SU-SU (955'965'), n. an institutionalized kinship group among the Debuans, composed of a woman, her brother, and the woman's children; [1915-20; < Dobusn, said to mean lit, milk of the mother]

SU-SUP-FRIT (600 sAr/sqt), adj. softly murn whispering. (1786-95; < L suburrant- (2. of suburp. softly murmuring; nt- (s. of susurrāns)

CONCRET PROMUNCTATION WITH act, cape, dâre, pâre, set, equal; if, icc, ox, over, order, ait, book, book, out; up, dryn; child; sing show thin, show th se in pressure, a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in circuse. Lan in fire (U'r), hour (ou'r), I and a can serve as syllable consecution (outrn). See the full key ins